

JPRS 77493

2 March 1981

... FBIS 40TH YEAR 1941-81 ...

USSR Report

POLITICAL AND SOCIOLOGICAL AFFAIRS

No. 1105

FBIS

FOREIGN BROADCAST INFORMATION SERVICE

NOTE

JPRS publications contain information primarily from foreign newspapers, periodicals and books, but also from news agency transmissions and broadcasts. Materials from foreign-language sources are translated; those from English-language sources are transcribed or reprinted, with the original phrasing and other characteristics retained.

Headlines, editorial reports, and material enclosed in brackets [] are supplied by JPRS. Processing indicators such as [Text] or [Excerpt] in the first line of each item, or following the last line of a brief, indicate how the original information was processed. Where no processing indicator is given, the information was summarized or extracted.

Unfamiliar names rendered phonetically or transliterated are enclosed in parentheses. Words or names preceded by a question mark and enclosed in parentheses were not clear in the original but have been supplied as appropriate in context. Other unattributed parenthetical notes within the body of an item originate with the source. Times within items are as given by source.

The contents of this publication in no way represent the policies, views or attitudes of the U.S. Government.

PROCUREMENT OF PUBLICATIONS

JPRS publications may be ordered from the National Technical Information Service (NTIS), Springfield, Virginia 22161. In ordering, it is recommended that the JPRS number, title, date and author, if applicable, of publication be cited.

Current JPRS publications are announced in Government Reports Announcements issued semimonthly by the NTIS, and are listed in the Monthly Catalog of U.S. Government Publications issued by the Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C. 20402.

Indexes to this report (by keyword, author, personal names, title and series) are available through Bell & Howell, Old Mansfield Road, Wooster, Ohio, 44691.

Correspondence pertaining to matters other than procurement may be addressed to Joint Publications Research Service, 1000 North Glebe Road, Arlington, Virginia 22201.

Soviet books and journal articles displaying a copyright notice are reproduced and sold by NTIS with permission of the copyright agency of the Soviet Union. Permission for further reproduction must be obtained from copyright owner.

FOREIGN BROADCAST INFORMATION SERVICE

P. O. Box 2604

Washington, D. C. 20013

26 February 1981

NOTE FROM THE DIRECTOR, FBIS:

Forty years ago, the U.S. Government inaugurated a new service to monitor foreign public broadcasts. A few years later a similar group was established to exploit the foreign press. From the merger of these organizations evolved the present-day FBIS. Our constant goal throughout has been to provide our readers with rapid, accurate, and comprehensive reporting from the public media worldwide.

On behalf of all of us in FBIS I wish to express appreciation to our readers who have guided our efforts throughout the years.

2 March 1981

USSR REPORT

POLITICAL AND SOCIOLOGICAL AFFAIRS

No. 1105

CONTENTS

INTERNATIONAL

Uzbekistan Strengthens Ties With Socialist Bloc Nations (Kh. Rakhimov; KOMMUNIST UZBEKISTANA, No 11, 1980)	1
National-Democratic Fronts in Africa Examined (Vyacheslav Sergeyevich Ivanov; RABOCHIY KLASS I SOVREMENNIY MIR, Nov-Dec 80)	7

REGIONAL

Intelligentsia Meet Workers in Rayon of Azerbaijan (ADABIYYAT VA INJASANAT, 22 Aug 80)	18
Internationalist Spirit of Turkmen Youth Described (B. Soyumov; MUGALLYMLAR GAZETI, 12 Nov 80)	20
Role of Historical Monuments in Communist Indoctrination Examined (A. Gylyjov; SOVET TURKMENISTANI, 23 Dec 80)	24
Uzbek Press Reviews Uighur Literature (OZBEKISTAN MADANIYATI, 9 Jan 81)	27
Hemraev Stresses Historical Ties Yakvalkhojaev Reviews Uighur Literature	
Soviet Azeri Poets Translated Into Parsi (Hamid Mammadzada; ADABIYYAT VA INJASANAT, 12 Sep 80)	32
Central Asians' Life in Desert Described (A. Babayev; LENINGRADSKAYA PRAVDA, 11 Jan 81)	34

INTERNATIONAL

UZBEKISTAN STRENGTHENS TIES WITH SOCIALIST BLOC NATIONS

Tashkent KOMMUNIST UZBEKISTANA in Russian No 11, 1980 pp 28-32

[Article by Kh. Rakhimov, Chief, Department of Information and Foreign Ties of the Uzbekistan Communist Party Central Committee: "Uzbekistan's Ties with Socialist Countries Growing Stronger"]

[Text] The indestructable unity of the socialist bloc countries and their Marxist-Leninist parties is an extremely important force in the struggle for peace and social progress. At the 25th Congress of the CPSU it was noted that the ties between the fraternal parties today represent an impressive picture of profound, multi-faceted, and regular contacts among many thousands of fighters for the common cause of building communism. These ties facilitate the exchange of experience, aid us to go forward with confidence, and multiply our common forces.

The Congress set forth the task of further strengthening and developing inter-party ties. In solving this task a large role is being played by the friendly contacts maintained by the CPSU with the fraternal parties, contacts which are being carried out through the lines of the local party organs. With each passing year an ever-increasing circle of the party activists is being drawn into this kind of co-operation.

In the light of the directives issued by the 25th Congress of the CPSU a constant concern for strengthening and developing friendly international ties and increasing their effectiveness is also being manifested by the party organs of Uzbekistan, from the Central Committee to the primary party organizations.

A vivid example of inter-party, inter-state relations of the new type is furnished by the Soviet-Bulgarian friendship, at the sources of which stood V. I. Lenin and G. Dimitrov. In speaking about the depth of the feelings of friendship and love which unite our peoples, General Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, Chairman of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet, Comrade L. I. Brezhnev noted that "we are bound by this not only and not so much by history. To a decisive extent our friendship is the fruit of the joint work of Soviet and Bulgarian Communists, as well as that of millions and millions of working people in our two countries. And it is profoundly according to principle that Soviet-Bulgarian relations are developing dynamically and with every passing year are finding new qualitative traits" ("Leninski kurs" /Following the Leninist Course/, Vol 7, p 594).

Party, economic, and cultural ties between the USSR and Bulgaria have recently developed so intensively that in the illustrative expression of the First

Secretary of the BCP (Bulgarian Communist Party), Chairman of the State Council of the PNB (People's Republic of Bulgaria), Comrade Todor Zhivkov: "The USSR and Bulgaria are beginning to function more and more as a single organism which has one pair of lungs and one system of blood circulation."

A substantial contribution to strengthening fraternal Soviet-Bulgarian cooperation is being made by the Communist Party of Uzbekistan. It has already been more than 15 years now that the Andizhan and Tashkent Oblast party organizations have been supporting friendly ties with the Yambol and Khaskovo district committees of the BCP.

The Andizhan Oblast party committee, summing up in 1977 at one of its plenums certain results of the friendly ties with the Yambol district committee of the BCP, outlined ways to further extend and deepen them. Principal among these ways are the following: mutual study of the practice of organizational, mass-political, and ideological work, management of the development of various sectors of the national economy, cultural construction, experience in educating working people in the spirit of socialist internationalism, extensive propaganda of the achievements of the workers of the Andizhan Oblast and the Yambol district.

The basic contents of the friendly ties between Andizhan and Yambol, Tashkent and Khaskovo comprise an exchange of experience in building socialism and communism, party-political and party-organizational activities, as well as mutual assistance in economic and cultural life.

A noteworthy characteristic of cooperation in recent years has been a high level of efficiency and a businesslike attitude. Two-way get-acquainted trips have grown into close contacts between the oblast and district party organizations, ensuring a mutual enrichment of party, economic, and cultural activities by means of specific experience. Moreover, this important work is becoming more and more planned in its nature.

A large role in propagandizing the decisions of the 25th Congress of the CPSU in the Khaskovo district and those of the 11th Congress of the BCP in Tashkent oblast was played by the scientific-theoretical conferences which were held in 1976 in Tashkent and Khaskovo, devoted to these congresses. Speaking in Khaskovo was the First Secretary of the Leninsk party raykom of Tashkent, I. I. Fedorinov, with a report entitled "The 25th Congress of the CPSU--An Important Stage in Building Communism in the USSR," and Professor of the Tashkent Higher Party School, A. Abdunabiyev with a report entitled "The Socioeconomic Development of the Uzbek SSR in the Light of the Decisions of the 25th Congress of the CPSU"; speaking in Tashkent with reports entitled "The 11th Congress of the BCP--An Inspired Program for Building a Developed Socialist Society," "The 11th Congress of the BCP and the Socioeconomic Development of the Khaskovo District" were the First Secretary of the Khaskovo Gorkom of the BCP, Petr Kolev, and the Chief of the Office of Political Education of the District Committee, Ivan Tochev.

In 1976 a party delegation from Yambol studied the forms and methods of ideological work of the Andizhan obkom, and at the All-Union Shockwork Construction Project--the Andizhan Reservoir--they studied the setting-up of a socialist competition. In

one of the rayons the guests visited the House of Good Fortune and observed the ceremony of registering newborn infants, and they were interested in the organization of the village workers' leisure time. This delegation also became familiar with the daily life of the population, with work on the international and patriotic education, and it attended the ceremonies of laying the foundation of a "Friendship" monument at the "Bulgaria" Sovkhoz, and the unveiling of a monument to their fellow countrymen who as soldiers died during the years of the Great Patriotic War in the Izbaskan Rayon.

The Bulgarian delegation which visited Uzbekistan in 1979 became familiar in detail with the activity of the party organizations of the Andizhan Oblast with regard to carrying out the decisions of the 25th Congress of the CPSU, as well as with the style and methods of party leadership and economic and cultural construction. The guests met with workers at a number of progressive farms and they visited the virgin-soil area of the Komsomolabad Rayon, which has achieved great successes in developing agricultural production and in raising the standard of everyday living.

At a meeting with the party activists of the Andizhan Oblast in 1977 the First Secretary of the Yambol District Committee, Khristaki Kenev, said the following: "The close cooperation with the people of Andizhan has allowed us to make broad use of the experience of our Uzbek friends in many sectors of industry, agriculture, culture, and party construction. The experience of the USSR and, in particular, that of Andizhan Oblast is for us an inexhaustible source for learning how to build socialism. In the first place is the exchange of experience in party work. In the Yambol District attentive study is made of the work of the Andizhan Oblast party organization. We have successfully introduced in our district your experience in organizing a system of controls over the carrying-out of decisions which have been made, the selection and training of personnel reserves, as approved by the Uzbekistan Communist Party Central Committee."

"We were particularly interested," continued Khristaki Kenev, "in questions of the scientific approach to party leadership of industrial and agricultural production, experience in organizing trade and everyday services for the population, as well as the activities of the leading enterprises, farms, and institutions. We made a detailed study of the structure of this oblast's party organizations, the practice of training management employees, promoting women personnel, and organizing visual propaganda.

We were very pleased with the offices for organizational-party work, especially those of the party obkom. This is a real school of party work. Concentrated and summed up here is an abundant amount of material with regard to the most diverse questions of party activity. The office is fitted out with taste and beauty. And the main thing is that this office renders effective assistance to the party gorkoms and raykoms, as well as to the primary organizations in improving the style of party work. Let's hope that in the very near future we can reach the same level of effectiveness in the activity of our offices in Yambol. By the way,-- Comrade Kenev remarked in conclusion,--within the methodological council of the Yambol District Committee office of organizational party work a section has been created for the study, popularization, and introduction of the positive experience of the CPSU and the Andizhan Oblast party organization."

The Andizhan people have also borrowed quite a number of positive things from the Yambol people's experience in party work. Great interest was evoked among the members of Uzbekistan's delegation which visited recently in Yambol by the periodic certification of economic personnel, the work of Bulgarian Communists at their places of residence, and the activities of the Yambol People's Council. Also useful was the exchange of experience in the education of working people, especially the youth, in the military and labor traditions of the party and the people.

The rich experience of our Yambol friends has been summed up in the informational-methodological office of the Andizhan party obkom. Collected here are various methodological textbooks, documents, and other materials which were obtained from the Yambol District Committee of the BCP, including those dealing with work with personnel. There is a list of positions, included in the District Committee's table of organization, samples of reserve cards for promotion, along with materials from one of the District Committee's plenums on the selection, disposition, and education of personnel staffs.

And it has already been several years since the Khaskovo District, based on the experience of the Tashkent Oblast party organization, has begun successfully using the work of political information specialists and political organizers, as well as conducting "Leninist Fridays." The practice of listening to reports by individual Communists, as utilized extensively in our oblast's primary party organizations turned out to be valuable for our Bulgarian friends.

Also being strengthened and developed are the friendly ties between workers in various sectors of the national economy of Uzbekistan and that of Bulgaria. Thus, the Tashkent masters of high crop yields of "white gold" have rendered great aid to Bulgarian agriculturalists in the development of cotton growing, in the comprehensive mechanization of this sector. At the present time the farms of the Khaskovo District have at their disposal 160 cotton-picking machines from the Tashsel'mash Plant.

In turn, our Bulgarian friends are generously sharing with us their rich experience in growing vegetables and in building hothouses. We have already adopted the trellis method of growing tomatoes and the method of quality planting of vegetable crops. The Andizhanians are studying the work of the farms in the village of Zimnitsa, where as much as 5,000 liters of milk per year are obtained from every cow; the poultry farmers of the village of Malomir, who obtain as many as 250 eggs a year from every laying hen; the grain farmers of the village of Kelchevo, who garner 50 quintals of grain from each hectare.

Comrade Todor Zhivkov has emphasized the following: "There is not a single nook of our country which does not materially reflect Bulgarian-Soviet friendship. It exists in our economy, in our industrial enterprises, in construction, and in our fields; it also exists in the daily lives of our people." There are many examples which illustrate this statement. Here are a few of them.

Several years ago contacts were established between the Andizhan Cannery and the Yagoda Combine in Yambol. The plant's supervisors and specialists visited the Bulgarian Combine several times and studied the production organization thoroughly. The plant has already adopted a speeded-up method of preparing tomato juice which was adopted from our Bulgarian friends and has begun to utilize machinery for

processing root vegetables and for cutting up apples. At the time of his visit Ivan Todorov, the director of the Yagoda Combine gave many valuable suggestions to the employees of the Andizhan Cannery.

The Andizhan Machine-Building Plant is regularly visited by representatives of the related Sila Enterprise in Yambol. Formerly the drying out of forms and rods was carried out at the Sila in the usual ovens. Based on the example of the Andizhanians, the Yambol people are now utilizing chemical drying, which allows them to increase labor productivity and improve the quality of the molds.

Between the Tashkent and Khaskovo workers such a form of friendly and business common interests has taken shape as a correspondence socialist competition by professions; its initiators were the miners of Angren and Dimitrovgrad, and the judges are the newspapers TASHKENTSKAYA PRAVDA and KHASKOVSKA TRIBUNA. The foundation of the labor competition was laid by an open letter from Khodzha Alikulov, the senior machine operator at the Angren Cut to his Bulgarian colleague, Radi Stanchev--Hero of Socialist Labor of the PRB, delegate to the 11th Congress of the BCP, brigade-leader of the Khristo Smirnovskiy Mine.

Following the lead of the miners, the textile workers also entered into a competition. It was begun by the weaver and multi-machine operator of the Kharmanliyskaya Factory imeni M. Gogov, Hero of Socialist Labor of the PRB, Ivanka Gineva, and the weaver of the Tashkent Textile Combine, Dil'bar Kul'matova.

The initiative of tractor operator Georgiy Kutsarov, from the Boyadzhik Village Cooperative in the Yambol District, has received widespread dissemination in Andizhan Oblast. From funds saved on maintenance and repair of his tractor over a brief period he accumulated enough money to buy a new vehicle. It is noteworthy that the first to follow this Bulgarian's valuable initiative was Abdunazar Khalyk-nazarov, a machine operator on the Yambol Kolkhoz in Andizhan Rayon. In a two-year period he economized on fuel and lubricating materials as well as spare parts to the extent of more than 3,000 rubles.

A significant contribution to the fraternal cooperation between Uzbekistan and Bulgaria is being made by Komsomol and trade-union organizations. Its essence consists of exchanging experience in the international education of youth, organizing socialist competitions, and creating good conditions for the labor, rest and recreation of working people.

Our cultural ties are also growing stronger and more extensive year by year. Thus, the play entitled "The Bay /rich landlord/ and the Farm Laborer" has been presented on the stage of the Khaskovo Dramatic Theater, V. Stratiyev's play "The Roman Bath" has been given in Tashkent in the Academic Russian Theater imeni Gor'kiy with D. Stoyanov, a director from the PRB, while the Uzbek Young Spectator's State Theater imeni Yu. Akhunbabayev has given Pancho Panchev's "Tale of Four Twins." The Bulgarian journalists Trifon Georgiyev and Nikolo Vydov made a short documentary film about the friendship between Andizhan and Yambol. Exchanges of groups of amateur artists and athletes have become traditional.

Uzbekistan also supports fruitful friendly contacts with other countries of the socialist community. The Tashkent party gorkom, for example, is constantly undertaking measures to increase the effectiveness of ties with the party committee of the

Yugoslav city of Skopje. At the time of its visit to Skopje in October 1978 a delegation of the Tashkent party gorkom became familiar with the activity of the Yugoslav Communists with regard to managing economic construction and exchanged opinions with them on a number of questions pertaining to intra-party work.

There is an ongoing exchange of trade-union and youth delegations, as well as student construction detachments. Sent regularly from Tashkent to Skopje are: informational literature, brochures, booklets, books, albums, photo collections, phonograph records, tape recordings, and news-documentary films which tell about our republic.

Scientific ties have been strengthened between the Institute of Seismology of the Uzbek SSR Academy of Sciences and the Seismological Observatory of the City of Skopje. An exchange of informational materials has become regular. A cooperative plan provides for the conduct of a number of joint research studies in the field of engineering seismology.

Friendly relations have been established between the Almalyk gorkom of the Uzbekistan Communist Party and the party committee of the city of Erdenet (MFR) /Mongolian People's Republic/.

The diverse ties between Uzbekistan and the countries of the socialist community as a part of the multi-faceted international cooperation of the USSR are constantly developing and growing stronger, constituting a bright example of the international, genuinely fraternal relations, solidarity, and indestructible friendship among the socialist countries.

COPYRIGHT: "Kommunist Uzbekistan", 1980

2384

CSO: 1807

NATIONAL-DEMOCRATIC FRONTS IN AFRICA EXAMINED

Moscow RABOCHIY KLAS I SOVREMENNYI MIR in Russian No 6, Nov-Dec 80 signed to press 11 Nov 80 pp 101-110

[Article by Vyacheslav Sergeyevich Ivanov, research associate, Institute of the Countries of Asia and Africa, USSR Academy of Sciences: "The National-Democratic Front in Socialist-Oriented African Countries"]

[Text] As imperialism's colonial system was falling and democratic forces in Africa were gaining strength, a group of socialist-oriented countries sprang up, one making fundamental changes facilitating and accelerating their possible revolutionary transition to socialism in the future. These countries are pursuing a consistent anti-imperialist policy and form a progressive detachment of the contemporary national liberation movement. In a majority of them, the problem of creating and intensifying broad national-democratic fronts directed against imperialism and internal reaction today is in the forefront. Noted in the concluding document at the 1978 Conference of a number of Africa's communist and workers' parties was the fact that the tasks facing the socialist-oriented countries can be accomplished only "in the process of a severe class struggle, they require a firm alliance of all patriotic, democratic forces and those forces fighting for a socialist orientation."² The problem of creating a united anti-imperialist front (a united front of all democratic and progressive forces of a leftist bloc) was posed in Lenin's works as the communist movement's strategy and tactics were developed. The significance of these class blocs was confirmed by the decisions of the Comintern and by the practical activities of communist parties. Thus, the enormous experience of the world communist movement, generalized in the documents of communist parties, was embodied in the activities of national-democratic fronts in Africa.

Experience from past decades, which is examined in this article, created the opportunity to develop the tactics of similar alliances relative to present conditions, the problems of the coordination of all progressive forces, including of communists and revolutionary democracy now in power, given a strict and objective account of the specifics of the country and the nature of the extant regime in it.

* * *

The appearance of national-democratic fronts in socialist-oriented African countries is a new phenomenon in the political life of African states characteristic for the contemporary stage of development of the national liberation movement. The essence of this phenomenon is rallying the broad peoples' masses and organizing the cooperation of all progressive forces and classes within the framework of

a common political and class alliance. The presence of such alliances demonstrates the intensification of the revolutionary process and further democratization of sociopolitical life in Africa.

Further strengthening of the anti-imperialist front is underway in those African countries where there is a transformation of revolutionary democratic parties, which form the front, into a workers' party (Angola, Benin, Congo, Mozambique, as well as Ethiopia). The role of the working class in the alliance with the peasantry is growing. During the front's activities, transformation of the views of its guiding nucleus--vanguard parties whose distinguishing feature today is acceptance of Marxism-Leninism--intensifies during the front's activities. Naturally, announcements about loyalty to Marxism-Leninism still do not signify that such parties already in fact have become Marxist-Leninist. However, during the process of leadership by the national-democratic front, the tendency towards their transition to the position of Marxist-Leninist ideology is retained and gathers strength.

The front opens up the possibility for party cooperation in countries where a revolutionary democratic and communist or Marxist party were formed. For example, rapprochement between the programs and ideological platforms of revolutionary democrats and communists creates the prerequisites for achievement of a unity of actions of all progressive social forces. Improvement in their relations allows their members, within the framework of voluntary detachments, to participate actively in propaganda and conduct of agrarian reform in the provinces.

Other new political parties also had an opportunity, with the front's help, to act with the ruling party in the struggle for common goals. Creation of the front for them was in actuality a statement of their recognition. One can establish, for instance, that in Madagascar there was a rapprochement and cooperation among revolutionary democrats, Marxist-Leninists, and other progressive elements within the framework of the National Front for the Defense of the Revolution. Long years of fluctuation and indecisiveness linked to mutual mistrust preceded this process. Representatives of parties and public organizations operating within the front form a part of the government and participate in the work of the parliament and local power organs.

Formation of national-democratic fronts occurs under conditions of backward social relations, which give rise to backward forms of ideology, both among separate classes and social strata and among the front's guiding forces as well. Several African revolutionary democrats are making absolute a certain stage, aspect, or fact of social development, demonstrating here a subjective approach to the objective process of the revolution's development. Attempts by several revolutionary democrats to pursue a "distinctive ideology" not based upon Marxism-Leninism leads to a weakening of the national-democratic front. Absence of precise, programmed, revolutionary democratic principles disorganizes the masses and does not facilitate rallying them on a class basis. The "party-state" concept contradicts the Marxist-Leninist teaching about the party. On the other hand, the tendency noted towards dissolving the Chama Cha Mapinduzi party within the framework of the front leads to manifestation in its ranks of bourgeois elements inimicable to the revolution.

Petty bourgeois impatience, adventurism, leftist sectarianism, and others cause serious difficulties for the national-democratic front. The reserve of anti-communist tendencies retained in several ruling parties, which refuse to cooperate with communist

parties, is the most substantive difficulty in the ideological vein in creation and functioning of a front. Reactionary extremist forces continually strive to cause a split in the national democratic front to sow discord among ethnic groups making it up, and are inciting the population to anti-government actions.

The specificity and special features of united fronts overall in developing countries, in socialist-oriented African countries in particular, from the point of view of Marxist-Leninist analysis primarily are determined by their social base. Basing himself on this principle, Professor R. A. Ul'yanovskiy stipulates four possible "variants" of a united anti-imperialist front for developing countries, depending upon the level of participation by communists in it.³ Falling in the first "variant" is a front in which the national bourgeoisie or its most radical circles are capable of carrying on a decisive struggle for freedom and independence against imperialism and feudalism.

In these circumstances, communists are interested in expanding their influence and conducting a united front policy, which would allow these circles to demonstrate their progressive opportunities. This "variant" was found mainly in India, Indonesia, the Philippines, and Sri Lanka.

The remaining three "variants" are relevant to a majority of African and Arab countries, where the process of social transformations contradicted the class interests of the national bourgeoisie and the revolutionary democrats in power there do not as a rule let representatives of the bourgeoisie, especially of the bureaucratic and comprador bourgeoisie, participate in a united front. However, it should be noted that, in several instances, revolutionary democrats are making exceptions for that portion of the bourgeoisie which comes out against the holdovers of feudalism and for consistent development of the national economy and solution of severe social problems.

Leadership of the anti-capitalist and anti-imperialist struggle in these countries either is being accomplished piecemeal by revolutionary democracy (the second "variant"), or leadership of the liberation movement is being accomplished by communists, who then come to power (the third "variant"), or revolutionary democrats in an alliance with communists emerge as the main forces of the united front (the fourth "variant"). Each of these three "variants" of the front come into play, depending upon the nature of the revolutionary democratic regimes.

In political structure, regimes created by revolutionary democracy conditionally can be divided into two basic groups: a) multiparty, as a rule in countries where the process of class stratification has come a relatively long way; b) single-party, as a rule in countries with a yet uncrystallized social structure.

Syria and Madagascar now can serve as an example of countries in the first group. National fronts have been created in these countries. Along with the ruling parties, these fronts are made up of communists and representatives of other patriotic forces supporting the ruling revolutionary democratic party in the interests of the countries' movement towards socialism. These fronts are an expression of a political alliance of progressive and patriotic forces. Its foundation is an alliance of workers, peasants, and other worker strata. Communists who make up the fronts in this group of countries pose questions about forms of cooperation with the ruling party and recognize its guiding role.

In the main, the countries of Tropical Africa, including socialist-oriented countries where there are now communist parties or the influence of communists is insignificant, belong to the second group. Arising here was another variant of the amalgamation of a social and political alliance. Single-party regimes in these countries personify the unity of the broad masses and concurrently serve as a weapon for creation of such unity.

Given all the differences in these variants, they are characterized by one common feature important in principle: anti-imperialist forces here are oriented towards profound socioeconomic reforms.

* * *

Formation of fronts in socialist-oriented African countries at the contemporary stage is underway while traditional frameworks and pre-capitalistic and semifeudal structures in African society are being destroyed and social forces are regrouping at the transitory stage of the national liberation revolution. The changes occurring in the economic basis of the African countries caused a change in the composition and structure of the population: "they intensified the socioclass differentiation."⁴ The role of the state sector in them is growing, a tendency towards increasing the numerical size of the proletariat is being observed, its political consciousness and forms of organization are developing, peasant masses more actively are being included in sociopolitical life, becoming allies of the working class, a process of differentiation in the realm of the national bourgeoisie is occurring, and its relations with imperialism are strained.

In a number of socialist-oriented countries (Angola, Congo, Mozambique, Ethiopia), the working class is looked upon by revolutionary democracy as the basic social force of the political parties and of the revolution as a whole. Stated in the program of the Congolese Labor Party (PCT) is the fact that the proletariat is the base of the revolution.⁵ An identical role falls to the working class in the programs of the Mozambique Liberation Front (PRELIMO) and the Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola (MPLA). The problem of the /formation of a vanguard party with confirmation of the guiding role of the proletariat/ [printed in italics] is being solved at present in Ethiopia. However, not all revolutionary democrats take the same approach to evaluation of the role of the proletariat in a national-democratic revolution. Some consider separation of the proletariat from the workers' masses into an independent force as premature, others speak of it as a "potential" class, still others deny its revolutionary character. Imprecision in positions on the problem of the proletariat's role, as a rule, are accompanied by distorted ideas of the correlation of moving forces, by appeals to shift the revolution to the countryside, to recognize the peasantry as its fundamental force.

Regarding the attitudes of revolutionary democrats towards the national bourgeoisie, they demonstrate a varied approach to its various strata. They pay attention to the circumstance that an ideological demarcation occurs among the national bourgeoisie. A portion of it (mainly the petty bourgeoisie) changes its notion about the society, about its long-range development, about the role of the peoples' masses. These positive changes in the medium of the national bourgeoisie stipulated its support on the part of the leadership of the national-democratic front in the Congo, Benin, and Madagascar, which are attempting to use the local bourgeoisie for development of the national economy, given the availability of control on the part of the state.

Former Congolese president Marien Ngouabi in one of his speeches stated that patience is being shown in relations with the petty bourgeoisie, minor tradesmen, and craftsmen since they are "enemies of capitalism" and "are in contradiction to imperialism."⁶ Ethiopian revolutionary democrats consider the petty bourgeoisie to be "a close friend and ally of the Front."

Moreover, revolutionary democrats are against participation in the Front by the bureaucratic and comprador bourgeoisie and those of its circles that are linked to foreign capital.

Let's examine the basic special features of the creation and activities of national-democratic fronts in several socialist-oriented countries.

Study of the basic special features of the national-democratic fronts in Angola and Mozambique is of definite scientific interest. The fact is that, at present, amalgamation of patriotic progressive forces is occurring in them concurrently with strengthening of the vanguard role of the parties which support working class positions. Revolutionary democratic leadership in Angola and Mozambique is assigning the task of defending the revolution's conquests and is striving to channel the energy of the masses toward further intensification of social reforms within the framework of the front. Successes en route to creation of national-democratic fronts in these countries are explained by the structure and social composition of the revolutionary democratic parties themselves.

In Angola the vanguard party--the MPLA--was created on the basis of a mass-scale anti-colonial movement. The peasantry, urban workers, and the revolutionary intelligentsia form the bulk of the party's members.⁸

In Mozambique, the Mozambique Liberation Front (FRELIMO) also is being transformed into a vanguard workers' party. Most of the members are workers, peasants, soldiers, and the revolutionary intelligentsia. It is the guiding force of the state and Mozambique's society.⁹ Mozambique's president Samora Machel emphasizes that FRELIMO "always will employ the universal principles of Marxism-Leninism, considering the specific conditions of development of the class struggle."¹⁰ In accordance with FRELIMO rules and its program, the party retains the right to create a united front.¹¹

Creation of the national-democratic front in the Congo is being accomplished under the leadership of a vanguard party based on mass organizations (including religious groups) and all workers' strata. In accordance with the rules, the Congolese Labor Party (PCT) has been called upon to direct the workers' struggle to implement progressive socioeconomic reforms and to play a guiding role in all spheres of life in Congolese society.¹² "Our task," Denis Sassou-Nguesso, PCT Central Committee chairman, stated, "is to see to it that the party is the people's staff, both on a national and on a local scale, that is present everywhere so its influence, its ideology, its political line actually predominate in all sectors of the country's life--from top to bottom."¹³

The party leadership sees the guarantee of the stability of the revolutionary democratic regime in increasing the political activeness of the masses and strengthening of the proletariat's position.¹⁴ Congolese revolutionary democrats consider that the struggle against imperialism is inextricably linked with the struggle against the bureaucratic and comprador bourgeoisie, which serves as the main bastion of neo-colonialism.

In their opinion, the revolution primarily is suppression of those elements of the bureaucratic bourgeoisie that are responsible for the present economic crisis. The PCT in its daily activities strives to guide itself by the principles of Marxism-Leninism. During the events of February 1979 rank and file members of the party and of the mass organizations making up the front played a decisive role in the party's struggle for complete power in opposition to the regime of General Yhombi-Opango. Measures are being taken now to reorganize the party and mass organizations to increase PCT membership and improve member quality.

The Benin People's Revolutionary Party (PRPB) is uniting all public organizations into a single mass political alliance, which also forms the foundation for the national-democratic front. The PRPB sees its task to be the amalgamation of the most conscious, decisive, responsible, and consistent representatives of the proletariat and the other classes and strata of the Benin people, as well as organization and development of people's power locally and on a national scale. As it is stated in the 1977 Announcement on the General Line of the Party and the Stages of the Benin Revolution "the party looks upon the mass organizations as an instrument of liaison and support for the people's power."¹⁵

In the party's program passed at a constituent congress in 1976 it is emphasized that the PRPB is the highest form of political organization of the Benin people in their struggle to build a society of a people's democracy based upon the principles of Marxism-Leninism.¹⁶ Underscored in the party Program is the necessity to preserve and expand the people's front, which "mobilizes and organizes the broad masses to solve the main problem--building a new society."¹⁷ At present, according to the country's president Mathieu Kerekou, the PRPB is conducting a campaign to create new mass organizations for youths, students, and women called upon to come to the defense of the revolution.

The national-democratic front in Ethiopia is being set up on an anti-imperialist and anti-feudal basis. Having set about creating a broad revolutionary front of all anti-feudal and anti-imperialist forces, Ethiopian revolutionaries consider that in the future the front must become the foundation of a Marxist-Leninist party. As Berhanu Bayo, member of the Permanent Committee of the Provisional Military Administrative Council (PMAC), noted "uniting all Marxist-Leninist organizations and groups operating in Ethiopia is the main task of the day. Envisioned here initially is organizing their cooperation at all levels, then formation of a united front based on a common platform, and, finally, full organizational amalgamation based on ideological unity, which will denote creation of a Marxist-Leninist party--a party of the proletariat."¹⁸

The position of Ethiopian revolutionary democrats relative to the national-democratic front is based upon determination of the national-democratic revolution as a struggle of two broad fronts. On the one hand, according to them, there is a front of the counterrevolution consisting of the feudal, comprador, and bureaucratic bourgeoisie linked with imperialism. On the other hand, it is a broad front of revolutionary forces based upon an alliance of workers and peasants. The revolutionary democrats see the amalgamation of the broad masses and their guidance during the national-democratic revolution as the only way of transition to socialism. The Commission on Organization of the Ethiopian Labor Party (COELP) was created in December 1979 for this purpose. The main thing that will unite them, according to Ethiopian revolutionaries, is a joint program of actions aimed at the struggle against imperialism, feudalism, and bureaucratic capitalism.

As is known, the United Front of Ethiopian Marxist-Leninist Organizations was proclaimed in June 1977 based upon the common program of actions. Mass organizations (trade unions, women's, and youth) and other progressive democratic parties also should join the Front. Such organizations already are being formed in Ethiopia now. With creation of a front, according to Ethiopian revolutionaries, it will be possible to hold elections for the National Assembly, which should proclaim a national-democratic republic. The future republic's National Assembly is to be made up of representatives of parties and public organizations, who will participate in the activities of the national-democratic front. To date, definite steps already have been taken to create a vanguard party of workers.¹⁹

En route to creation of the front, Ethiopian revolutionary democrats are encountering considerable difficulties. Two political parties--the Ethiopian Democratic Union (EDU) and the Ethiopian People's Revolutionary Party (EPRP)--plus seven so-called "liberation" separatist fronts are struggling against the revolution while supporting external reaction. The first of the two was created by feudal lords and former bureaucrats in the monarchical regime. The latter--a reactionary party hiding behind Marxist-Leninist slogans--is in fact an agent of imperialism. According to the PMAC leadership, it is involved in terror against PMAC political cadres and trade union leaders, as well as against urban, peasant, and other mass organizations. Right-wing opportunistic trends, whose actions cause harm to unity, exist within the front being formed. Thus, the All-Ethiopian Socialist Movement (MEISON) attempted in 1977 to subordinate other groups to itself and to undermine the PMAC position. However, this attempt was not supported by the Ethiopian people, the peasants in particular. The conspirators, to whom revolutionary powers were given by these same peasants, had counted on their help.

The organizational structure of Algeria's National Liberation Front (FLN) opens up for the broad masses the opportunity for an initiative "from below" when setting up national-democratic fronts. In the opinion of Algerian communists, the FLN as yet is not such a front, but it is possible for it to become or to be transformed into a vanguard party if other political and public organizations participate in its creation.²⁰ The FLN, according to the National Charter of the Algerian Revolution, is the people's "progressive, guiding, and organizational force in the struggle to accomplish the revolution's goals."²¹

The party organizes all conscious elements of the society advocating accomplishment of a united goal and united actions. FLN members strictly are selected primarily from among the workers, peasants, and youth. The party achieves from the members a united ideological approach to the revolution's fundamental problems. In the party leadership's opinion, the force of the FLN lies in its immutable ties with the people, in the fact that it has their trust. The leadership considers that the leading positions in the Front should go to workers and peasants. As far as craftsmen, minor tradesmen, and others are concerned, they are looked upon as the revolution's objective allies and can be full-scale members of the party, but given a definite examination of moral and political qualities as future party members.

Noted in the resolutions of the Fourth Party Congress, held in January 1979, were tasks to improve the activeness of the masses, along with tasking on control of the state sector and conduct of agrarian reforms. Underscored at the congress was the importance of intensifying party ties with the masses and with mass organizations,²² as well as of further democratization of the party's operating methods.

Chadli Bendjedid, president of the Democratic and Popular Republic of Algeria and FLN General Secretary, announced at an extraordinary party congress (June 1980) that adherence to the principles of democracy and establishment of a constructive dialogue with all strata of the population within the framework of the party, state, and electoral authorities is the best way to solve internal problems. Here, in his opinion, adherence to democratic principles in the party is a vital necessity since, without democracy, it is impossible to create a reliable vanguard party capable of defending revolutionary conquests and guaranteeing a socialist election.

Algeria's revolutionary democrats are skillfully using the broad masses united under the FLN aegis for participation in control of the state. The main organs of state power (people's assemblies), which are organized on the basis of communes, wilayee (oblasts), and at the national level, are making decisions and are exerting control and leadership of the activities of the state apparatus. They are demonstrating special concern about development of these forms of popular representation and about improvement in the activities of the people's assemblies.

Algerian communists support the initiatives and actions of the heads of state who are facilitating a frank and constructive dialogue with the workers on the country's social, economic, and political problems. They consider that the national-democratic front should encompass everyone who is involved in accomplishment of the broad tasks which correspond to the interests of the entire nation. As far as the vanguard party is concerned, in their opinion it should be guided by the theory of scientific communism in solution of problems concerning consolidation of the achievements of the national-democratic revolution. Communists support the further renewal and strengthening of the FLN party to make it more viable. Communists consider amalgamation of the efforts of socialist forces and trends, based upon the Charter of the Socialist Revolution, one condition for achievement of assigned goals.

Several independent parties are participating in formation of the national-democratic front in the Democratic Republic of Madagascar. The National Front for the Defense of the Revolution (NFDR) is uniting the country's main political parties, which represent all population strata. It is stated in Article 8 of the Constitution that the NFDR "unites the country's most conscious citizens, who are devoted to the ideals of socialism and who are struggling in the ranks of progressive organizations."²³ The front was formed in December 1976. It was made up of such parties as the Vanguard of the Malagasy Revolution (AREMA), the Congress Party for Malagasy Independence (AKPM), the National Movement for the Independence of Madagascar (MONIMA), the Power to the Proletariat Party (MPM), as well as such minor parties as the Popular Impulse for National Unity (VONJY), the Malagasy Christian Democratic Party of Madagascar (UDEOMA), and others. The political parties and groups that did not join the NFDR are looked upon by Madagascar's revolutionaries as enemies of the revolution.

The National Front for the Defense of the Revolution consists of a Political Bureau, National Council, and local representations. The Politburo is made up of three representatives from each party. It also includes the president of the republic, the prime minister, and chairman of the People's National Assembly. The chairman of the Politburo has five deputies from each party that is in the front. Politburo decisions are made by consensus. If a consensus is not reached on a particular question, an "individual" or "personal" vote is taken. A decision requires a two-thirds vote here. If this procedure does not permit an agreement to be reached,

a simple majority then suffices. If even in this case no decision is possible, the president of the republic as chairman of the front makes the decision "in accordance with the mandate given him by the nation."

The front's task, according to an announcement by the country's president D. Ratsiraka, is "to find conditions optimal for economic, political, technical, cultural, and social progress, which insures each person's comprehensive development."²⁴ Widely drawing the popular masses, including blue and white collar workers and peasants joined in a united front, into the defense of the country's revolutionary conquests became an immutable part of the socioeconomic reforms in Madagascar. Malagasy revolutionary democrats represent that type of society in which "every citizen, every activist, bears daily responsibility at all levels, from local to the highest organs of power at plants, at socialist enterprises, or in cooperatives."²⁵

Creation of the front helped the country's president D. Ratsiraka to become the head of a number of political currents—from the national bourgeoisie to extreme leftist forces. The front insures implementation of the government's course towards a "broad agreement in the name of socialist unity of all the country's true forces."²⁶ Nomination of candidates for Madagascar's People's National Assembly in 1977 was accomplished only through organizations that were part of the front. During the elections, one of the members of the front's leadership became chairman of the Assembly and 112 AREMA, 16 AKFM, and 7 VONJY representatives became members of the parliament. Overall, 40 peasants and workers and 45 teachers were permitted to participate in running the state.²⁷

This is the first time in the history of Madagascar's political development that all strata of the society have been so broadly represented in the country's parliament. Thanks to creation of the front, leaders of all the country's political organizations have joined in the Supreme Revolutionary Council, the so-called "guardian of Madagascar's revolution," which is helping the country's president "develop, orient, and control the state's overall policy." Overall, the council's left wing has strengthened itself considerably.

Also, Madagascar's revolutionary democrats consider the NFDR to be a temporary formation in view of the absence of a united party in the country. They are attempting within the framework of the front to consolidate their ranks and create a united party. President D. Ratsiraka advocated creation of a united party in the country.

* * *

At the present stage in development of the revolution in Africa, the national-democratic front is one factor insuring a socialist orientation and the most effective variant for solution of national political and social problems.

The front reflects the interests of almost all strata of African society. The peasantry, especially its poorest element, the working class, the petty bourgeoisie, the radical intelligentsia, and the patriotically-disposed element of the national bourgeoisie are interested in its creation. Despite extant class differences, the forces comprising this front are being united by a community of fundamental strategic interests and by the national and democratic program.

Revolutionary democracy, bearer of the revolution's social content, is leading the front.

Although the front is not carrying out, within certain limits, the functions of a political organization, given certain circumstances it can become the foundation for creation of a united vanguard party armed with Marxist-Leninist ideology.

The idea of creation of the national-democratic front was advocated by communists who honestly and selflessly are struggling within these alliances. Present programs advocated by national-democratic fronts embody many ideas and principles which communists firmly support. Communists are exerting diligent efforts within the framework of the front so that the countries' advancement along the route of socialist orientation will be more and more confident and successful.

FOOTNOTES

1. The following well-known Soviet scientists have dedicated their works to an integrated study of socialist-oriented countries: K. N. Brutents, N. I. Gavrilov, An. A. Gromyko, A. A. Iskenderov, A. V. Kiva, G. F. Kim, G. I. Mirskiy, Ye. M. Primakov, G. V. Smirnov, G. B. Starushenko, V. P. Tyagunenkov, R. A. Ul'yanovskiy, and V. Ye. Chirkin.
2. RABOCHIY KLASS I SOVREMENNYIY MIR, 1979, No 3, p 139.
3. "Sbornik. Kommunisticheskiye partii razvivayushchikh stran v bor'be za yedinyi front" [Digest. Communist Parties in Developing Countries in the Struggle for a United Front]. Moscow, 1976, p 9.
4. RABOCHIY KLASS I SOVREMENNYIY MIR, 1979, No 3, p 135.
5. Ngoubi, M. Socialisme Scientifique (Experience Congolaise). Brazzaville, 1975, p 30.
6. ETUMBA, Brazzaville, 5-12/VIII/1972.
7. Programme of the National Democratic Revolution of Ethiopia, p 5-6.
8. Also see RABOCHIY KLASS I SOVREMENNYIY MIR, 1980, No 3, p 141.
9. "Dokumenty partii FRELIMO Narodnoy Respubliki Mozambik" [Documents of the FRELIMO Party of the People's Republic of Mozambique] Moscow, 1980, p 206.
10. Machel, S. Relatorio do Comité central au III Congresso. Maputo, 1977, p 123.
11. Also see RABOCHIY KLASS I SOVREMENNYIY MIR, 1980, No 3, p 140.
12. AFRIQUE-ASIE, Paris, 2/IV/1979.
13. "Postup' svobodnoy Afriki" [The March of Free Africa]. Prague, 1978, p 121.
14. ETUMBA, 28/V/II-1/IX/1973.
15. RABOCHIY KLASS I SOVREMENNYIY MIR, 1977, No 6, p 161.
16. EHUZU, 1/VIII/1977.

17. AFRICAN COMMUNIST, London, 1977, No 69, p 120.
18. "Postup' svobodnoy Afriki", p 109.
19. Also see RABOCHIY KLAS I SOVREMENNY MIR, 1980, No 3, p 142.
20. AFRICAN COMMUNIST, 1977, No 70, p 123.
21. "Natsional'naya Khartiya Alzhirskoy Na-odnoy Demokraticheskoy respubliky"
[National Charter of the Democratic and Popular Republic of Algeria]. Moscow,
1979, p 55.
22. According to the Charter, Algeria's mass organizations include the General
Alliance of Algerian Workers (GAAW), the National Alliance of Algerian Peasants
(NAAP), the National Alliance of Algerian Youth (NAAY), the National Organization
of the Moudjahid (NOM), and the National Alliance of Algerian Women (NAAW).
23. AFRIQUE-ASIE, 26/XII/1978.
24. Ibidem.
25. AFRIQUE-ASIE, 18/IV/1978.
26. AFRIQUE NOUVELLE, Paris, 10-16/VIII/1977.
27. AFRIQUE-ASIE, 18/IV/1978.

COPYRIGHT: "Rabochiy klass i sovremennyy mir", 1980

7869

CSO: 1807

REGIONAL

INTELLIGENTSIA MEET WORKERS IN RAYON OF AZERBAIJAN

Baku ADABIYYAT VA INJASANAT in Azeri 22 Aug 80 p 2

[Unsigned: "The Working Man--the Major Hero: Zonal Meetings and the Creative Intelligentsia"]

[Text] Just after the 16 August "round table" held by the editorial board of ADABIYYAT VA INJASANAT together with the Azerbaijan SSR State Television and Radio Broadcasting Committee and the Barda raykom of the Communist Party of Azerbaijan and prior to the 26th Congress of the CPSU and the 30th Congress of the CPAz a discussion was devoted to this topic.

In recent years writers and poets, painters and composers, journalists and leading economists who are participants in traditional zonal conferences held through the personal efforts and leadership of H. A. Aliyev, First Secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Azerbaijan and candidate-member of the Politburo of the Central Committee, Communist Party of the Soviet Union, have gathered together in Barda rayon. Fundamentally, these "round table" talks consisted of meetings of workers with their heroes of pen and brush on farms and in factories. The discussion was about the great, all-peoples' importance of zonal meetings; such high-level trips were evaluated as one of the new, broad forms of connection of the creative intelligentsia with the life of working people.

Nariman Hasanizada, poet and Chief Editor of Adabiyyat va Injasanat, made the introductory remarks. First Secretary of the Barda raykom of the CPAz and Socialist Hero of Labor Rustam Safaraliyev, Director of the Soviet Literature section of the Nizami Institute of Literature of the Azerbaijan SSR Academy of Sciences and poet Gasym Gasymzada, First Secretary of the Mirbashir raykom of the Communist Party of Azerbaijan Javanshir Mammadov, the painter Rafiq Mehdiyev, the Director of the Prose section of ADABIYYAT VA INJASANAT and writer Sabir Ahmadov, Chairman of the Lenin Prize "Azerbaijan" kolkhoz and Deputy to the Supreme Soviet of the Azerbaijan SSR Huseyn Aghayev, Professor of the Kirov Azerbaijan State University and poet Famil Mehdi, cotton expert of the 26 Baku Commissars kolkhoz and Deputy to the Supreme Soviet of the Azerbaijan SSR Rafiga Mahmudova, Chief Editor of the Azerbaijan SSR State Committee for Publication, Polygraphy and Books and writer Alfi Gasymov, member of the Azerbaijan SSR State Television and Radio Broadcasting Committee and poet Garay Fazli, the composer Aziz Azizev, cotton foreman of the 26 Baku Commissar kolkhoz and Hero of Socialist Labor Hummet Aliyev exchanged ideas.

On the same day there was a meeting with rayon workers in the house of culture. Rustam Safaraliyev, First Secretary of the raykom, opened the meeting. Director of the rayon educational committee Musa Ismayylov gave sincere thanks to the intellectuals and wished them new creative successes.

Famil Mehdi, Alfi Gasymov, Gasym Gasymzada, Garay Fazli, Nariman Hasanzada and the local poets Abbas Tavakkulov, Telman Huseynov and Akif Ahmadov read new poetry and selections from their works.

One of the unforgettable events of that day was a meeting with masters of "white gold" at the "Moskva" kolkhoz in the rayon.

Majid Musayev, chairman of the kolkhoz, talked about the duties lying ahead of the foremen Shamil Mehdiyev and Khanlar Akbarov (among others) and about the major achievements won by the cotton experts in the fourth year of the 5-year plan.

9676

CSO: 1810

REGIONAL

INTERNATIONALIST SPIRIT OF TURKMEN YOUTH DESCRIBED

Ashkhabad MUGALLYMLAR GAZETI in Turkmen 12 Nov 80 p 2

[Article by B. Soyumov: "We Are Internationalists"]

[Text] Those who carry out the well-known traditions of the Soviet peoples and the youth who are the worthy heirs to these traditions actively participate in the work of building a communist society. The youth have a worthy share in the great changes which have occurred in our country. Members of the Komsomol, having received the education of Lenin's party and who are the repositories of its experience master the Leninist principle of proletarian internationalism.

Discussing this, General Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee L. I. Brezhnev said at the 18th Komsomol congress: "Now representatives of Lenin's Komsomol are working in more than 100 countries of the world...Their work in the majority of cases is true work, unannounced and unadvertised, pure-hearted and self-denying. This demonstrates courage and respect for peace and progress, and for the brotherhood and friendship of people."

Soviet youth organizations come forth as initiators of a number of projects being executed on a global basis. They were the initiators of the world meeting of women in our Fatherland and of the international youth festival called "Let there always be the sun!" As for the proposal of holding an international meeting for fighters against armaments and for peace at the 18th Komsomol congress, it is clear proof of the struggle conducted by Soviet youth for world peace.

There is a great history of solidarity between the Lenin Komsomol and the peoples of Cuba, Vietnam, of the Arab countries and of Asian and African countries. As for this history, it is the summing-up of honest work. A worldwide campaign was conducted by youth for the full victory, independence and peace of the Vietnamese people together with the active participation of Lenin's Komsomol. Thousands of rubles were placed into the Vietnam fund. "Our ship" and "Our ship of the shock-workers' detachment" were carried out. Soviet people, true to their international obligation, gave essential primary help to the peoples of Angola, Ethiopia, Laos and Afghanistan who were winning their independence and freedom. Soviet specialists are aiding in the building of important projects in those countries.

There is strong cooperation between Soviet youth organizations of the Komsomol with youth organizations of socialist countries. The work of all these organizations is directed toward one goal—the flourishing and strengthening of the

friendship between socialist countries. The work of the youth organizations of the socialist countries has made greater and greater strides on a worldwide level by the peaceful, progressive and consequential work they have done. Progressive youth living in countries of whatever political or ideological direction in the world fervently support this movement.

A just affair is always victorious. The Komsomol Central Committee of the VLKSM and the USSR youth organizations have mutual relations with 1,350 international, national and regional associations and organizations of 130 countries of the world today. As for the mutual ties of these organizations, associations and unions, they put on conferences, festivals, friendship journeys, speeches by specialists and sporting events in their multi-faceted work. Only in the course of the last 2 years 900 youth delegations and groups from socialist and capitalist countries came to the USSR. Sixteen major agreements on reciprocal relations were reached.

The scope and content of the work undertaken by USSR youth and their foreign counterparts is more and more enriching. To show the direction this has taken, in May 1979 a committee of youth organizations was set up in our republic. Thirty-three youth organizations are represented in the composition of this committee. They are all members collectively. Also in the ranks of the committee are sociological, professional, sport and other administrations of the Turkmen Komsomol Central Committee, the republic Pioneer organization and the creative unions that conduct work among the youth. Participation in international youth actions organized by a committee of the VLKSM Central Committee, USSR youth organizations and Komsomol organizations of sunny Turkmenistan has acquired a special and active character with the establishment of a committee of youth organizations in our republic. The youth of Turkmenistan have participated in festivals and international youth meetings. They go abroad as part of the Soviet youth delegation.

Last year Turkmen youth took part in the Soviet-Czechoslovakian and Soviet-Vietnamese friendship festivals in Prague and Alma Ata. The skills mastered by the youth of our republic in production, learning, science and art is the joy of our people. These forward-going youth are adding their worthy contribution to the international youth movement. Last year thousands of such youth were in the delegation of the VLKSM Central Committee which guested together with tourist groups of their foreign colleagues. They familiarized themselves with work being done from close up. The work of the club was organized by forward-moving youth of our republic. They receive foreign youth delegations and talk to them about their work and lives.

The well-known path followed by the Lenin Komsomol and the practical work it is doing today are the hope of our people. They generously acquainted their foreign colleagues with their well-known history and their present great works. Such examples are numerous in the work of the committee of the youth organizations of our republic.

After the April 1978 revolution of the neighboring Afghani people, they set out on their fortunate road towards their own destiny. Now the second stage of the program of the April revolution is being thoroughly carried out in the country. A delegation of 24 Pioneers and school children from the Afghanistan Democratic

Republic spent 12 days as guests in our republic. They were in Pioneer camps in Ashkhabad and Charzhou, vacationed with their contemporaries and familiarized themselves with the work and structure of the Pioneer and Komsomol organizations in our republic. Recently a delegation of social workers from neighboring Afghanistan Democratic Republic were received at the Turkmen VLKSM Central Committee. They were familiarized with the work being done by the Komsomol organization in our republic.

Youth delegations coming from Guinea-Bissau, Santo-Mari and Principe, the SVAPO party of Namibia, Portugal and Luxembourg met with village youths, students and leaders of Komsomol organizations of our republic. They became familiar with the work and life styles of productive youth. With their own eyes they were able to see the great changes which took place in our sunny republic in a short time under the wise leadership of Lenin's party.

The committee of youth organizations of our republic devotes great attention to the propagandizing of international youth movements in its work. In this work a major role is given to discussion groups called "youth of our planet," lectures, reports, "agitbrigades" formed with this objective in mind, and to all measures devoted to the glorious years of the international progressive youth movement in socialist countries and in the world. Even the investigation of political songs among specialized creative collectives has been established. A photographic competition--"We are adherents of peace"--was declared.

In educating the younger generation in the spirit of proletarian internationalism a major role is played by international friendship clubs. These clubs are in all schools of our republic, in most of the progressive factories, in upper and especially middle-level reading places, in kolkhozes and sovkhoses. The set-up of the work of these clubs is executed in the Pioneer Palace in Ashkhabad and in most of the schools in the cities of Mary, Charzhou and Kerki in special buildings. The members of the "Gyzyl Mykhan" international friendship club have agreements with 107 cities. Among them are youth organizations and schools of our Fatherland as well as in Mongolia, Vietnam and India. Members of the club have taken part in All-Union friendship festivals in Baku, Tashkent and other cities.

The students at the No 1 Middle School in Nebit-dag are a large international family. Representatives of 29 Soviet peoples read and study there. Also children of construction workers from the Bulgarian Peoples Republic who are working in Nebit-dag are studying there. Significant work is done in giving an international education to the pupils in the school. A special international friendship club called "Anna Okhman" is functioning.

Three hundred and twenty schools of the Soviet Union are in communication with 70 fraternal socialist schools. Members of the club exchange albums, all kinds of medals, pennants, photographs, souvenirs and books with students in schools with which they have reciprocal agreements. Ali Vinter, the daughter of Vil'gelm Pik, the writer Albert Demann, the journalist Menfred Feldman, war veteran A. I. Man'ko, Kukkof, the president of the national peace committee of the GDR and others are considered to be honorary members of this club.

Among the many projects of this club are holding days for fraternal republics and socialist countries, and organizing festivals. One of the conferences held by members of this club was devoted to the theme "Youth fighting for peace." They say they are adding their voice to the voice of the youth of the entire world struggling for peace and social progress, and they are maintaining relations with fraternal socialist countries. Children of the Bulgarian construction workers and representatives of other nations took part in the work of this conference. They speak out on strengthening their solidarity with world youth, on loving peace, and on making peace with Soviet youth.

With a view to the major work in educating the younger generation of these clubs in the spirit of internationalism, the committee of the youth organizations of our republic proclaimed a competition among these clubs. The goal of this competition is to keep score at the end of 1980 and 1981 in order to improve the work of the international friendship clubs. The winners of the competition will be awarded a Letter of Honor from the Turkmen VLKSM Central Committee and from the committee of the youth organizations of our republic, and a free trip to youth camps.

Relations of Soviet youth to their foreign counterparts is growing by leaps and bounds. It encompasses all aspects of the socio-political orientation of the progressive youth generation on our planet. It is the road of solidarity in the struggle against imperialism by world youth. This work is the activation of Lenin's testament and of the duties placed before the Komsomol and the youth of the Communist Party. This is the unity of our word and our deed.

9676

CSO: 1810

REGIONAL

ROLE OF HISTORICAL MONUMENTS IN COMMUNIST INDOCTRINATION EXAMINED

Ashkhabad SOVET TURKMENISTANI in Turkmen 23 Dec 80 p 3

[Article by A. Gylyjov: "The Role of Historical Monuments in Communist Education"]

[Text] All conditions to attract the broad masses to the cultural wealth in our country, new possibilities to raise the cultural level of the people and enrich the knowledge of the workers through world culture, and the achievements gained by the culture of our republic have been set up. In decrees by the central committee of our party on the flourishing of socialist civilization and on giving a communist education to the masses, great importance has been given to social organizations, in this context, to the republican voluntary Society for the Preservation of Historical and Cultural Monuments of the Turkmen SSR.

At present the society is one of the largest organizations of our republic. The many members pay special attention to propaganda work. The basic goal of this work consists in educating the workers, especially the youth, in the true spirit of the great Lenin's work, in Soviet patriotism and socialist internationalism.

All the work of our society has been directed at fulfilling this important duty. Together with state organs the society does an obvious job with regard to the monuments, landscaping their territory and planting saplings around them, and help is given for restoration work and the study of cultural monuments. This year, the society gave 7,000 rubles to the Sh. Batyrov Institute of History of the USSR Academy of Sciences in order to conduct archeological work in ancient Koneurgench.

Connected with preparations for joyful years and celebrating them, with the objective of interesting activists like these materially and morally, a presidium of republican and oblast soviets of the society is running a series of contests. These contests make it possible to activate the work of local groups, primary organizations and leading collectives for the preservation and utilization of monuments.

A republic inspection for the preservation and landscaping of V. I. Lenin's monuments has been established. This inspection, coinciding with the 110th birthday of the great leader, has given good results. In order to emphasize the importance of the work of preserving and propagandizing the monuments of V. I. Lenin in the

republic inspection in connection with the 35th anniversary of the victory of the Soviet people in the Great Fatherland War, first prizes have been given to the Charjev oblast soviet and to the Mary oblast.

As is known, activists of the republic society presidium are interested in being sent to cities rich in historical and historical-revolutionary monuments of the Union. Last year 10 activists in the society were sent to the hero city of Kiev as a result of the inspection run last year. Our activists were well received by workers of the society to preserve the monuments of the Ukraine, and they had the opportunity to become acquainted with many beautiful areas of the city, the monuments, and with the work of the Kiev city chapter of the society. Such trips planned for the purpose of exchanging experiences are extremely beneficial, for they get to know people engaged in preserving and utilizing the historical and cultural monuments of the peoples of fraternal republics. As for the winners in this year's inspection, they will be awarded with a trip to the city of Ul'yanovsk.

The major work has been done by primary organizations in the middle schools of our republic, which have taken an interest in monuments. For example, a monument to Lieutenant-General Karbyshev was put up at Ashkhabad city school No 36. This hero, who was killed gruesomely by the fascists in the Mauthausen concentration camp in his struggle as an unshakeable son of the Soviet people is exhibited in the museum of this school. School children taking an interest in historical-revolutionary and famous military monuments set up interesting thematic displays around them, take care of the grounds and turn them into flower gardens. There are dozens of such schools in our republic.

The work conducted by youths together with the Komsomol organizations of the society in the Mary oblast chapter of the society, the "Bilin" organization and peoples education organs is worthy of special mention. The competition called "Historical monuments in childrens' art" has aroused great interest among the children. Two of the primary organizations of the society and 15 participants in the competition were awarded valuable prizes. The oblast soviet is planning an oblast contest to be set up by children under the motto "Monuments through the eyes of children" for 1981 in order to continue this work into the future.

Prior to the 35th anniversary of the great victory won by the Soviet people in the Great Fatherland War, the Charjev oblast soviet of the society, the LKSMT obkom and the military commissariat of the oblast spoke to youths on preserving famous military monuments.

In propagandizing the monuments lecture work plays a special role. The organization of lectures has improved. In this regard much work has been done in Ashkhabad oblast. At the initiative of the oblast soviet, a special section for the propagandizing of historical and cultural monuments by a group of lecturers from the LKSMT Ashkhabad obkom was set up at the beginning of the year. Members of the section actively participate in propaganda work. Since the beginning of the year they have given more than 50 lectures on "The monuments of Ashkhabad oblast," "Lenin's name in our hearts," "The youth as active preservers of monuments" and other important themes like these.

Great importance is given to making use of the possibilities of the local periodical press, radio and television in ideological work. Since June of last year the Krasnovodak oblast chapter has been giving a series of talks on Krasnovodak television. The program was introduced under the title "Preserving monuments is everyone's affair." Members of the oblast soviet of the society, teachers, workers in archives and museums, and lecturers from the "Bilim" society actively participate in the talks.

Authoritative articles in the press are one of the most widely-spread forms of propagandizing the monuments. The Mary and Charjev oblast soviets of the society are doing major work in this. These chapters are consequentially placing statements by activists of the society in the pages of oblast newspapers. A lot of space is given to materials devoted to historical-revolutionary monuments in the newspapers LENIN BAYDAGY and MARYYSKAYA PRAVDA. As for CHARDZHOUKAYA PRAVDA, relevant materials are printed under the rubric "Know your country."

The journal TURKMENISTANYNG TARIKHI YADYGARLIKLERI, which is the press organ of the society, has great importance in propagandizing archeology, architecture, and military and historical-revolutionary monuments. In recent years this journal has become increasingly popular, especially among village workers.

Monuments built in ancient times and monumental structures built in the Soviet period are an inexhaustible source for the broadening of knowledge of the history of the country. Activists like A. Smironova, a history teacher at the No 1 middle school of Bayramaly city and external lecturer at the Mary oblast soviet, and teacher S. Keljaev are working consequentially in educating the youth in a communist spirit and making use of these incalculable riches. With the aid of activists, museums for the history of the country are being set up in schools and tourist trips are always being broadened. These measures give good results. Interest of youths and schoolchildren in studying the historical monuments of the country where they live is steadily growing. Positive qualities like pride in the heroic past of one's own people are perfected as a result of this interest, grows, and turns into a feeling of great patriotism. One of the basic duties placed on the Society for the Preservation of Historical Monuments by party and government consists of this. On this, in the project "Basic directions of economic and social growth of the USSR for 1981-1985 and the period until 1990" said "one must take pride in the preserving and propagandizing of the work of museums, and historical and cultural monuments."

Together with this we have to say that the road has been opened to a number of deficiencies. The way has been opened to violations of discipline in repair work. The 19th point of the law "On the preservation and utilization of monuments" is being violated in the oblasts. In Garagum, Murgap, Darganata, Kerki, Ashkhabad and some other rayons damage has been done to cultural levels of archeological monuments. In western rayons of our republic, facts reveal to us that bricks of monuments have been vandalized and scattered around. The republic society is activating a number of measures in order to eliminate such occurrences. But our measures are insufficient in themselves. The end of the 3d paragraph of the 13th section of the project for the basic directions in stimulating socialist culture and art says "the responsibility of local party, soviet and economic organs on this must be strengthened"; if this is done, it would be worthy of the goal.

REGIONAL

UZBEK PRESS REVIEWS UIGHUR LITERATURE

Hamraev Stresses Historical Ties

Tashkent OZBEKISTAN MADANIYATI in Uzbek 9 Jan 81 p 3

[Text] As is well known, an Uighur literature council was established last year under the auspices of the Uzbekistan Writers' Union. In the pages that follow we bring examples of the work of Uighur writers and poets to the attention of our readers.

The life-giving light of the Great October Revolution also illuminated the Uighurs, along with all the other peoples of the Soviet Union. It showed them the way to the future, to development and to progress.

Abdulla Rozibaqiev, Ismail Tairav and Yaqub Roziev, famous children of the Uighur people who devoted all their energies and talents to the consolidation of the Soviet regime from the very first days of the revolution, worked very hard for the development of our culture. They demonstrated the superiority of the Soviet regime and its benefits for all. They offered their souls for the development of Uighur literature and art, taking stand beside the Uzbeks. If we look at Uighur history we realize the Uighur culture, literature and art are similar to the art and culture of the fraternal Uzbeks in very many respects. We know that famous representatives of Uighur classical literature such as Abdurayim Nizariy, Turdi Gharibiy, Navrozakhun Ziyaiy and Bilal Nazim diligently read works of the great Alisher Navaiy and other authors of Uzbek classical literature and borrowed from them. In particular, the closeness which has always existed between our languages, cultures and customs have brought Uighur cultural figures to Uzbekistan. They gained their first groundings and lessons from the Uzbeks.

Omar Muhammadiy, the founder of Soviet Uighur literature, was educated in Tashkent. His first works were published in Uzbekistan. Likewise, the lives and creativity of talented Uighur authors such as Nur Israilav, Abdulhay Muhammadiy, Momin Hamraev, Turdi Hasanav, Habib Zakiriy, Avakri Khudayqulav and Latif Ansariy are also connected with the Uzbek press and with Uzbek literature. In particular, the first work of Momin Hamraev, the first novel in the history of Uighur literature, was created in Tashkent. The stories and poems of A. Muhammadiy were also printed there.

Uzbekistan, moreover, is not only connected with the work of Uighur writers but also with the total culture and development of the Uighurs and their history.

The first Uighur newspaper VOICE OF THE POOR was also published at Tashkent in 1921, and the first Uighur magazine YOUNG UIGHURISTAN and "Rays of Dawn," the first anthology of poems by young Uighur poets in 1922. A very great many cultural and literary events such as the adoption of the Latin alphabet by the Uighurs, the establishment of an artistic and social magazine and the foundation of an Uighur theater in Andijan were brought about through the direct assistance of the Uzbek republic and Uzbek cultural figures.

The foundation of an Uighur literature department within the Uzbekistan writers' Union in 1980 marked a continuation of the great achievements mentioned above. This is especially important in view of the large number of Uighur writers living and working in Soviet Uzbekistan. The principal workers of the above mentioned section, Rosi Qadiriy (chair), Emin Usmanov, Hanifa Salihova, Hisamiddin Islamov and Saidjan Satishev, are carrying out a number of activities in this connection at present.

Doctors of philosophy and candidates such as Israil Ismailov, Usman Mamatakhunov, Yasin Eminov, Abdurashid Aliyev, Rakhila Tokhtakhojaeva, Sultan Busaqov, Tel'man Sattarov, Muzaffar Azizov and El'mira Mamedova obtained their educations in Uzbekistan.

Uighur arts and artists are also worthy of the applause of our people today. The activities of the composer Shahida Shaymardanova, Uzbekistan SSR people's artist Ghanijan Tashmatov and Uzbekistan SSR meritorious artists Abdurayim Ahmadiy, S. Razamov and Khaliskhan Qadirava may be rated highly in this connection.

Uzbekistan SSR people's craftsman, Hamza Mukafatin laureate Qutlugh Basharov, Uzbekistan Lenin Komsomol prize laureate M. Qahharov and L. Ibrahimov, E. Ishaqov and N. Aliyev, members of the USSR Craftsman's Union, are accomplishing great things in the area of the fine arts.

In short, Uighur culture, literature and art are also flourishing today in Uzbekistan. We are sincerely and eternally grateful, on behalf of the communist party and the Soviet people, for this effort and accomplishment.

Yakvalkhojaev Reviews Uighur Literature

Tashkent OZBEKISTAN MADANIYATI in Uzbek 9 Jan 81 p 3

[Text] Uighur literature is an ancient and rich literature, one that is famous on account of the humanism promoted by its well-known representatives. If we examine its history we encounter every variety of work of great master writers such as Muhammad Imin Khirqatliy, Zaliliy, Navbatliy, Muhammad Sadiq Kashghariy, Khislat Kashghariy, Ziyaiy Turdi Gharibiy, Abdurahim Nizariy and Bilal Nazim, who wrote of the injustices of their times in their writings and dreamed of equality and freedom. These representatives of Uighur classical literature devoted themselves, in their work, to the misfortunes and freely given love of the people and dreamed of the coming of brighter days.

The Great October Revolution fulfilled the wildest dreams of the Uighurs, along with those of all the other peoples of our union. The day that the above mentioned authors had dreamed about all their lives came to pass. The first representatives of Uighur Soviet literature such as Umar Muhammadiy, Turdi Hasan, Nur Israilav, Abdulhay Muhammadiy, Habib Zakiriy and Hazim Iskandarav wrote and sang in their works of the nobility of the great revolution and its unprecedented importance for the life of the Uighur people.

The names of Lutfulla Mutallib and Bilal Aziziy, who sang of the Great October Revolution in Uighuristan, mark a bright page in the history of revolutionary Uighur literature.

As Lutfulla Mutallib continued his creative work he lovingly studied the works of leading representatives of Russian Soviet literature. He eagerly read works of representatives of Uzbek classical and Uzbek Soviet literature. His warm verses are dedicated to the great Soviet land and the honor of the leader, Lenin. In particular, the poet sings in his poem "Thus Lenin Taught":

Of all living the most alive
Lenin,
wonder of all humanity
Lenin,
heart of a world mountain
Lenin,
who taught us victory
in our struggles.

The poet Lutfulla Mutallib stood astonished before the genius and immortal works of the great Alisher Navaiy. He called him the immortal creator. He recognized the fact that the works of Navaiy are a veritable school of creativity for poets:

Where is Navaiy?
Let me seek and find him.
Let me seize and kiss
his fortunate hand.
I see him
as he writes "Khamsa."
I see his pen,
weapon of pearl.
Let him appear in the shape
of Farhad.
Let me see him,
his flower heart given to Shirin.
I am not bored by
his Bahram form.
I am charmed
by his Guladam elegance.
Never consign the poet
to utter oblivion.
Navaiy does not lie buried
in the earth.

In short, representatives of revolutionary Uighur literature, starting with Lutfulla Mutallib, have always taken such a view of the works of leading representatives of Uzbek classical and Soviet literature.

The various ages in the life of the Uighur people have been captured on paper by Ziya Samadiy, one of the well-known representatives of contemporary Uighur literature, in novels and short stories such as "Mayimkhan," "Age Old Secret" and "A Cigarette." The struggles of the Uighur people for equality and freedom find their expression in his works. An immortal image is created of heroes who laid their souls on the line in the process of these struggles.

The themes of love and labor are touched upon in stage works and a number of stories of Zunnum Qadiri, noted dramatist and short story writer, including his "My Bud," "Gulnisa" and "Feast Upon Feast." Described in his work are Uighur working people, the work they perform, their hopes for the future and tragedies.

The poet Davud Turahmatov attempts to describe the inner feelings of the human heart in poems harmonious with the life of the Uighur people and has, thereby, gained the love of the people for his work.

A number of notable representatives of Uighur literature have emerged in recent years. The work of the poet and scholar Rozi Qadiri occupies a conspicuous place among them. His poetry collections such as "Inspired to Fight," "Hero Prince," "A Kashgar Song," "Happy Land," "Khiva Flowers," "My Heart Is Yours" and "My Pride," published by the Ghafur Ghulam emeni Literature and Arts and Young Guard publishing houses, and monographs such as "The Great October Socialist Revolution and Uighur Literature" and "The Development of Realistic Uighur Literature," all published in the last few years, are an appropriate contribution to the development of contemporary Uighur Soviet literature. A considerable portion of the work of Rozi Qadiri consists of works devoted to the themes of friendship and cooperation. For this reason there is full justice in calling him the bard of friendship. The poet wrote the following verses proudly in the following poem called "Friendship":

I am full of heart
and my step is resolute.
On my forehead the light
of a free sun.
The world is without
unity.
Our hearts reach out to
a lost friend.
Lenin
is the light of the world,
cooperative pride
in our age,
a book of friendship
in our hands,
an expression of comradeship
in our lives.

The themes of poems of the poet Hanifa Salihava, poems such as "Desire" and "A Heart's Piyala," have also left behind a good impression upon readers. He strives in his works to express, intimately and beautifully, human love, the feelings of the mother and emotions. Short stories of Yahya Tairav such as "Eyes," "Aqida" and "Love" have been eagerly read by readers. There are a number of worthy poems that are good expressions of the happy world of children in the collection "Honey Songs" of the childrens poet Khisamiddin Islamav. In recent years he has become known as a fine translator for rendering into Uighur stage works such as "The Brides' Rebellion" of Uzbekistan SSR people's writer Caid Ahmad and "Hard Heads" of Jumaniyaz Jabbarav. These works are now being presented on the stage of the Uighur theater in Alma-Ata.

Also working productively these days are young writers such as Muhammad Imin Abulqasimav, Abdukhalik Mamudav, Saadat Balajanava, Tashpolat Ne'matay, Hajikhan Shakirava and Rahila Hafizava.

The Uzbekistan Writers' Union and republic publishing houses have been devoting much effort in recent years to promoting Uighur literature and Uighur literary figures. In this connection a number of examples of Uighur classical and Soviet literature have been translated into the Uzbek language. Works entitled "Poems of Hsin-chiang" (1958), "Uighur Folk Songs" (1960) and "Uighur Folk Tales" (1961) have been translated.

The poetry anthology "Sharp Lightning of Youth" of Lutfulla Mutallib has been published in Uzbek through the intermediation of Uzbekistan SSR peoples writers Hamid Ghulam and Rozi Qadiri and the novel "Mayimkhan" of Ziya Samadiy in the translation of Usman Manatakhunav. A group of young poets made poems of the talented Uighur poet Abdugha Furqutluqav available to readers under the title "Poems of Faithfulness."

In short, Uighur literature and art are flourishing in the happy world of the Soviets. A large number of works of poets and writers have been translated into Russian and brought to the attention of USSR readers.

We have surveyed above Uighur literature and its authors. We hope that these writers will continue in the future to create perfect works that are mature in terms of conception and style and sing of the Uighur people's happiness, homeland and party, friendship and cooperation, feeling and love and labor and courage.

11,433

CSO: 1810

REGIONAL

SOVIET AZERI POETS TRANSLATED INTO FARSI

Baku ADABIYYAT VA INJASANAT in Azeri 12 Sep 80 p 7

[Article by Hamid Mammadzada: "In the Farsi Language"]

Recently a special interest toward Azeri literature has been awakened in Iranian society, especially toward Azeri poetry. We have already reported on the publication of a special journal by Soviet Azeri poets together with Southern Azeri poets. Now the works of our poets, after having been translated into Farsi, have been published in books. The development of this kind of interest, of course, is natural. In the days when the anti-imperialist peoples' revolution was violently in progress, Azeri writers and poets were following its development avidly and, with their pens, singing of the sacrifices and heroism of the people. As the revolution struck the bell of victory, Nabi Khazri's poem "They turned into flowers..." was published in the republican press. This poem was dedicated to the unforgettable memory of schoolchildren who died in the struggle by the people for freedom, and by the country for independence.

The poem appeared first in July of last year in the newspaper BAMEDAD of Tehran and then in other media in the Farsi language.

Prior to this, a number of Nabi Khazri's poems were translated into Farsi and published. But, in our opinion, this poem stimulated a deeper acquaintance with and love of the poet among the broad masses in Iran.

In December of last year the "Sulh" Press published a fine book consisting of selected poetry of the poet. Mammadali Mahmud translated the poems into the Farsi language. By including the original of every poem alongside of its translation it makes a beautiful impression. Both the Farsis and Azeris were given the chance to use the book.

At the beginning of the translation three deep and detailed introductions are included. The translator translated the introduction written by the poet Bakhtiyar Vahabzada for the book "Illar va sahillar" [Years and shores] and included it also at the beginning of the book. A short piece by Dr V. Kushev appears in the appendix of the book.

The translator, in his compact introduction "The poet and his ideas," mentions the humanitarian ideas in Nabi Khazri's work and the factor of the freedom and

felicity of peoples. He writes that there is no trace in the environment in which he writes of that which drives humanity backwards, of an empty regime hanging like a rock on the branch of free thought, and of the servitude which infected man's spirit in the dark ages. Nabi Khazri is one of those poets who finds sustenance in that higher, greater world of a man who has long since broken the chains of bondage and freed his thoughts from every form of slavery. This is the type of world which, in his time, Sa'di Shirazi called "the flight of man." In this type of universe the Gagarins learn the secrets of unbounded space and of the stars for which man has yearned from deep in the past, and the Mayakovskys and Samad Vurghuns are the bearers of the heights of those hitherto unexplored human ideas. The humanistic ideas expressed with high estheticism and enchantment and the native land of the poet, like the pure waters flowing from the mountain streams of the peaks of Azerbaijan, are encompassed in the summit of his works.

From M. Mahmid's introduction it becomes known that, although he is himself Azeri, he has written his own poetry in Farsi until today. The first poem he wrote in the mother tongue he dedicated to the masters Sahir and Nabi Khazri.

We wanted to say a few words about the esthetic quality of the translation of the poems in the book. The difficulties involved in poetic translation are known to all. Although the poet has taken certain liberties in writing his own poem, when translating the others a number of his limitations come to the surface. Mahmid, in his translations, has retained the content of the originals as much as possible. But this is part of the work of a translator-poet. In the translation of a poem preservation of the poetic characteristics and the beauty of the form is essential. In many of the translations the translator, while preserving the content and style of expression, gave no thought to their meter and rhyme. In a translation, if meter and rhyme are present, they must be esthetically expressed. As for the present situation, the reader forgives the influence of interlinear translation in some of the poems. Certainly one could say that this is not a normal interlinear translation, it is an interlinear translation in esthetic form.

In the beginning, Nabi Khazri's "They turned into a flower..." is given in Farsi translation. This translation, of all the translations in the book, is notable for its style and high quality. But to the majority of readers it is unclear who the translator was. Since there is no note at the beginning or end of the poem there is doubt whether this was, in fact, translated by M. Mahmid. But those familiar with a variant of this poem published in the Tehran press know that Professor Ahmad Shafai, who lovingly and successfully did the works of Sabir, Vagif, Samad Vurghun, Ashyg Alasgar and other Azeri classics, translated it. In comparing the book of translations with the originals in our possession we also come across definite distortions. In our opinion, Mammadali Mahmid or the other translators involved in the book should have pointed these out to the extent possible.

Taken together with all our observations, one must praise the effort of M. Mahmid. As he says himself, he has opened up a new gateway into the world of illuminating ideas in this book for the Farsi reader.

9676

CSO: 1810

REGIONAL

CENTRAL ASIANS' LIFE IN DESERT DESCRIBED

Leningrad LENINGRADSKAYA PRAVDA in Russian 11 Jan 81 p 1

[Article by A. Babayev, President of the Turkmenian Academy of Sciences and Corresponding Member of the USSR Academy of Sciences: "Man Makes the Desert His Home"]

[Text] Our country accounts for 2.5 million sq. km of the almost 40 million sq. km of deserts and semi-deserts on this planet. A. Babayev, President of the Turkmenian Academy of Sciences and Corresponding Member of the USSR Academy of Sciences, talks below about the comprehensive mastery of these territories, which are located, for the most part, in Central Asia and Southern Kazakhstan.

Sands constitute one of the most sensitive and easily damaged landforms. By violating the unsteady balance of the environment here, we bring about a precipitous reaction by nature. The desert is not a synonym for a wasteland. And it is by no means hostile to men who know its characteristics and respect them.

First of all, livestock raising is cheap here: its production cost is 40--50 percent less than the average amount for the country as a whole. In the formidable Karakum--Black Sands area livestock can graze almost the entire year round. According to calculations made by the scientists of the Desert Institute of the Turkmen SSR Academy of Sciences, out of a total of ten years on the local pasture lands only three are not good for crops, three are fine, and four are satisfactory.

The zone of the irrigated deserts provides the following approximate amounts: 100 percent of the raw cotton, 100 percent of the karakul astrakhan lambs, 77 percent of the natural raw silk, and 30 percent of the sheep wool of all that is produced throughout the country.

The second oldest desert "specialization" is irrigational agriculture, which developed near the natural water sources. The Tashkent, Fergana, Samarkand, Bukhara, Khorezm, and other oases extend along the small rivers and occupy huge areas. During the last 30--40 years a widespread and well-planned development of irrigational agriculture has taken place. The Golodnaya ("Hungry") Steppe and the zone of the Karakum Canal may serve as examples.

The Golodnaya Steppe consists of desert lands situated on the southern edge of the Kyzyl-Kum, and it has an area of more than one million ha. It retains its old designation only in a symbolic sense, as a reminder of its not-too-distant past,

remembered only by people of the older generation. For today's generation the rich and fertile lands of the Golodnaya Steppe form the basis of our country's most important cotton-growing center; its farms annually produce as much as 500,000 tons of raw cotton and much other agricultural output.

Are there many rivers in the world which are a thousand kilometers long? Moreover, the Karakum Canal is a manmade river, the longest on our planet. Its length already amounts to 1,000 km, and after construction has been completed, it will reach 1,400 km. This is the greatest irrigation structure in the desert, stretching from the Amu-Dar'ya to the Caspian Sea.

Many other canals have also substantially changed the appearance of Central Asia. They have allowed us to penetrate into the deepest parts of the desert, irrigating tens of millions of hectares of desert pasturelands the assimilation of which was retarded by a lack of water. The water conduit which is now under construction from the Karakum Canal to the Yerbent Sovkhoz over a length of 178 km will reach the very center of the Karakum. Its numerous diversion outlets /offtakes/ will irrigate more than 300,000 ha of pasturelands.

One of the first water-supply lines in the deserts of the USSR was the 142-km Yaskhan Line, which supplies fresh water to Nebitdag, Cheleken, and other cities of Western Turkmenistan. The system of water pipelines in the Mangyshlak Peninsula became the largest facility. All this allowed us to create the following major industrial centers in the deserts: for mining copper--Dzhezkazgan (in Kazakhstan), for extracting petroleum--Nebitdag and Cheleken (in Western Turkmenistan), Navoi in the Uzbek SSR--a city of chemical workers and electric-power engineers.

During the last 25 years trees and scrub-brush vegetation have been planted on 720,000 hectares in the Karakum and Kyzyl-Kum areas. By this means not only have the sands been stabilized, but the pasturelands have also been improved.

Many inconveniences have been created for the inhabitants of Central Asia by the intra-oasis sands, which take up about two million hectares. In the Turkmen SSR alone their area exceeds 500,000 hectares. The Desert Institute of the Turkmen SSR has developed an optimum variant of "sandy" agro-technology which will allow us to obtain from one hectare of these lands as much as 900 quintals of the native type Turkmenskoye-1 green-mass sorghum and as much as 600 quintals of corn or alfalfa /lucerne/. Moreover, we are putting into agricultural circulation previously unutilized, abandoned lands, located near water sources, while improved lands are being freed up for other valuable crops, orchards, and vineyards.

2384
CSO: 1800

END

END OF

FICHE

DATE FILMED

3 / 4 / 81

